FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

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Argentina first estimate of 1936-37 acreages for harvest reported as follows, with 1935-36 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 15,728,000 acres (11,913,000), rye 968,000 (583,000), barley 1,409,000 (1,287,000), oats 2,039,000 (1,386,000), flaxseed 6,536,000 (5,169,000). Exportable surpluses on December 16 estimated as follows: Wheat 15,763,000 bushels, flaxseed 6,311,000 bushels. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, December 17, 1936.)

Argentina first official estimates of cereal production in 1936-37 appear in line with crop conditions noted but frost damage may cause some reduction in final figures. Wheat is placed at 249,855,000 bushels as against 141,021,000 bushels harvested in 1935-36, rye at 8,858,000 against 5,000,000 bushels, oats 56,493,000 against 35,825,000, barley 31,232,000 against 21,127,000, and flaxseed 70,862,000 bushels against 50,099,000 in 1935-36. (Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, December 17, 1936.)

Scotland 1936 crop estimates revised as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 3,547,000 bushels (4,443,000), barley 2,420,000 (3,548,000), oats 44,940,000 (47,870,000), potatoes 36,960,000 bushels (33,077,000). (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, December 18, 1936.)

Sydney, Australia, wool sales closed on December 17 with prices for the better grades unchanged and for other descriptions 5 to 7.5 percent higher than at the opening of the series on December 7. The chief buyers were from Yorkshire, continental Europe, and America. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, December 17, 1936.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

The Shanghai wheat market

Dry weather continued to prevail in practically all the important wheat sections of China until the week ended December 11, when general rains and snow benefited the greater part of the wheat area, according to a radiogram from Agricultural Commissioner Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai. Precipitation was too long delayed, however, to permit a large increase in late sowings, and the early sown plants had suffered too much to be materially improved. The prospect of a reduced crop in 1937 has caused farmers and merchants in the interior to hold their remaining supplies of wheat, but steps have been taken by the Government through the Cereal Administration agencies to transfer grain from surplus to deficit areas in order to care for food shortages. Mill activity at Shanghai was reduced to about 50-percent capacity, but early in December flour stocks were still estimated at about 600,000 bags, since high prices had checked flour purchases at that time. No foreign flour was imported into Tientsin during October, it was reported by Consul Berger. Of the 284,350 barrels which entered Tientsin, 281,075 came from Shanghai and 3,275 from Hankow.

Wheat and flour prices at Shanghai continued to advance until quotations on December 11 were above record highs for the Shanghai exchange. The advance was attributed not only to continued holding of wheat supplies in the interior but also to renewed flour demand and the increase in world prices. Advances in wheat futures followed the trend of foreign prices, but the increases for spot and early delivery flour resulted largely from the strong demand in North China.

Although the spread between domestic and foreign wheat prices continued to be wide, two partial cargoes of Australian wheat were booked during the week ended December 11 for delivery in late February. Contracts were made for delivery at Shanghai at $1.25 and $1.27 per bushel, excluding duty and handling charges. These purchases were made in anticipation of a continuation of high world prices and the expectation of depleted stocks by late February. Australian wheat, full cargo in bulk, was quoted in Shanghai on December 11 at $1.28 per bushel, best-quality domestic spot wheat at $1.08, domestic futures at $1.06 for December and $1.11 for April delivery. Spot flour was $1.25 per bag of 49 pounds, and futures varied from $1.23 to $1.24. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, was quoted on December 4 at $4.57 per barrel of 196 pounds and on December 11 at $4.80 per barrel.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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COTTON

Egyptian cotton ginnings above 1935

Cotton ginnings in Egypt from September 1 to the end of November amounted to 1,137,000 bales of 478 pounds net, including scarto or linters, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This shows an increase of about 5 percent over ginnings to the end of November 1935, which amounted to 1,086,000 bales. Total ginnings for the 1935-36 season amounted to 1,769,000 bales. Of this season's ginnings 64,000 bales were of the Sakellaridis variety and 1,051,000 bales of other varieties, compared with 93,000 and 971,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period last season.

European cotton textile situation improves a/

The chief features in the European cotton industry in November have been the preponderance of favorable developments in the cotton textile situation in the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, largely unchanged conditions in Central Europe, and persistance of raw material scarcity in the German mills, which, however, are still active.

British developments in export as well as domestic trading in cotton textile products were described as favorable, and mill activity expanded. Actual and impending increases in wages and other production costs appear, however, to be of considerable concern to the British industry, especially in its bearing on the export outlook. French conditions have shown further good improvement, with the domestic as well as the export position clearly profiting from devaluation. Increased activity also was reported in the Italian cotton trade and in the industry manufacturing for export. The Italian cotton industry has made aggressive and strenuous efforts to regain its exports of cotton goods, and, aided by the lira devaluation and better raw cotton supplies, has apparently been fairly successful thus far. For the home market, however, only very little raw cotton is being made available, substitute fibers playing the dominant role in supplying domestic needs. The Italian success in regaining some of its outlets in southeastern Europe has somewhat impaired the export business of Czechoslovakia and Austria in those markets. Otherwise the cotton mill situation in Czechoslovakia has improved, and in Austria it has continued favorable.

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a/ From a report by Agricultural Attaché Loyd V. Steere at Berlin. Information on United Kingdom supplied by C. C. Taylor, Agricultural Attaché, London.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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In Germany, the shortage of natural raw materials has continued, yet the current sale of finished textiles has remained satisfactory. It is evident that steadily increasing utilization of substitute fibers is the means by which the activity of the mills is being sustained at present levels. Raw cotton buying by western European countries remained fairly favorable in November. The exchange restrictions continued to hamper, generally, in Germany and Italy, but the new cotton allotment plan for 1936-37 in Italy has tended to increase substantially both current buying and the arrivals of raw cotton. Austrian and Czechoslovak purchases were of fair volume though somewhat curtailed in the latter country by difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange.

The relative values of American and competitive growths at Liverpool changed very little during November. Sao Paulo Fair continued 18 points cheaper than American Middling Fair, and Indian Broach Fully Good was quoted 134 points cheaper than American, as compared with 135 points a month earlier. The competitive position of Egyptian Uppers Fully Good Fair has weakened slightly, now being 63 points higher than American Middling, as compared with only 44 points a month ago.

The stocks of cotton at European ports showed their usual seasonal tendency to rise in November, but rose more this year than last and are now well above figures of November 1935, particularly at British ports. The outstanding increases as compared with 1935 are in the stocks of Brazilian cotton held at British ports and in American cotton at continental ports, though all staples except Egyptian are substantially higher than last year in Great Britain.

Chinese imports of foreign cotton maintained

Chinese imports of foreign cotton are expected to equal those of last year despite the record harvest, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Owen L. Dawson, at Shanghai. This is attributed to the reduced yield of long-staple cotton, which this year represents a smaller percentage of the total crop. Only small amounts of foreign cotton, however, have been purchased to date. During the month of October, China imported a total of 8,047 bales as against 9,430 in September and 4,796 in October of last year.

Preliminary arrivals of native cotton at Shanghai in November amounted to 186,921 bales as against 209,643 bales in October, but the total for the new season October-November was 396,564 bales compared with 238,464 for a similar period of last year. The large arrivals of native cotton made possible a considerable increase in mill stocks,

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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despite a high rate of raw cotton consumption. It is believed that official figures on mill stocks of raw cotton as of December 13, which will be released soon, will show a return to normal levels.

Both current and forward prices of domestic and foreign cotton have advanced during the month. It is expected that they will maintain their present strong position for some time, chiefly because of a very active yarn market with prices far above usual parity with raw cotton. Yarn prices have advanced to a point where the spinners' margin of profit is the largest in recent years. Stocks of yarn are negligible at the present time. In general, stocks of textiles in Shanghai are scarce and some mills have sold well forward.

CHINA: Imports of raw cotton in October 1936, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1935	1936	
	October	September	October
	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	2,206	779	---
Indian	1,329	3,849	967
Egyptian	1,162	439	694
Others	99	4,363	6,386
Total	4,796	9,430	8,047

CHINA: Stocks in Shanghai public warehouses, November 30, 1936, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1935	1936	
	November 30	October 31	November 30
	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	23,000	21,000	---
Indian	2,000	3,000	---
Chinese	88,000	61,000	117,000
Egyptian	1,000	1,000	---
Others	---	0	2,000
Total	114,000	86,000	119,000

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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CHINA: Price per pound of specified grades of cotton and yarn at Shanghai, December 11, 1936, with comparisons

Growth	Date of Delivery	1936	
		November 11	December 11
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Domestic cotton	Current month	10.60	11.55
Domestic cotton	2 months forward	10.81	11.79
American Middling	Immediate shipment	16.00	16.54
Indian Akola	Immediate shipment	11.77	12.28
Yarn	2 months forward	15.30	16.77

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TOBACCO

China has record crop of flue-cured tobacco

The Chinese 1936 flue-cured tobacco crop is the largest on record, according to information received from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner J. Barnard Gibbs at Shanghai. The crop is being estimated at from 160,000,000 to 175,000,000 pounds, as against 155,000,000 pounds for 1935 and an average of 117,000,000 during 1930-1934.

Total leaf tobacco imports into China during the marketing year of October 1935 through September 1936 amounted to 23,500,000 pounds, of which 21,300,000 pounds were from the United States. This compares with total imports for 1934-35 of 24,700,000 pounds, of which 21,900,000 were American and the 5-year average, 1929-30 to 1933-34, of 95,000,000 and 90,800,000 pounds, respectively. Cigarette imports have also declined sharply from the total annual average of 5,700,000 pounds during the period 1929-30 to 1933-34 to only 280,000 pounds in 1935-36. The share of American during the same periods registered a decline from 1,500,000 to 100,000 pounds. Total leaf imports during October were estimated at 1,157,000 pounds with 849,000 pounds from the United States, as against 383,000 pounds in October a year ago, with 294,000 pounds from the United States.

In 1935-36, leaf tobacco exports from China, most of which was flue-cured, were the largest in 13 years. They amounted to 40,700,000 pounds as against 30,400,000 for the preceding year, and an annual average of approximately 21,000,000 pounds during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34. Total October exports were 1,873,000 compared with 504,000 in October 1935.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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This season's record flue-cured tobacco crop in China has had no depressing effect upon prices for the time being. On the contrary, prices received by farmers to date indicate that the season's average price for the entire Chinese crop will be about 5.6 cents per pound (19 Mex. cents), the highest price on record. Last season's crop sold at an average of 4.2 cents per pound (15.8 Mex. cents). The rise in price is due not so much to a higher quality of tobacco as to the competition among buyers resulting from unusually low stocks of both Chinese and American leaf. Chinese production is not sufficiently large to meet the expected increased demand for domestic use and the prospect of larger exports to other Asiatic countries. Manufacturers who failed to obtain sufficient supplies of Chinese leaf for their 1936-37 requirements will be forced to purchase American leaf at considerably higher prices. Prices in China for all grades of American tobacco are expected to average about 18.5 cents per pound (63 Mex. cents) as compared with 20.5 cents (67.9 Mex. cents) in 1935-36. The expectation of a lower price for American is based on somewhat lower prices in the United States for inferior grades of tobacco, the type which usually comprises the bulk of our export to China.

During this season the price spread between American and Chinese leaf has decreased by 2.5 cents per pound, but it is not considered sufficient to bring about any important effect in the use of American tobacco. Increased use of Chinese leaf, as substitute for American tobacco, has lessened the importance of American leaf in improving the quality of Chinese cigarettes. Yet, as a result of improved economic conditions in China and the prospect of an increased consumption of cigarettes, imports of American tobacco during 1936-37 are estimated at from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds, or approximately twice the volume of 1935-36.

Japanese imports of American leaf may decline

On November 17, Japanese and Korean monopolies increased retail prices for tobacco products, with a view to increasing Government revenue by 25,000,000 yen, according to Agricultural Commissioner J. Barnard Gibbs at Shanghai. The rate of increase for cigarettes averaged 15 percent, ranging from 11 percent to 20 percent. The largest percentage increase was on the higher-priced cigarettes, which use relatively large portions of American leaf. It is likely that this increase will result in a reduced consumption of higher-grade cigarettes containing American leaf. In view of this development, imports of American leaf into Japan and Korea are not expected to exceed those of 1935-36, while the estimate concerning the total volume of tobacco utilization in Japan during the 1936-37 season has been revised downward from the previous 143,000,000 to 138,000,000 pounds.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Cuban tomato exports reduced by unfavorable weather.

Growing conditions for Cuban tomatoes were unsatisfactory during the first week of December, according to G. D. Clark, representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Habana. The lower temperatures of late November failed to continue during the first 7 days of December, and the present prevailing hot weather is seriously affecting the tonnage of tomatoes suitable for export. The size of the fruit now being harvested averages small, less than half of it being large enough to be passed for shipment to the United States. Most of the fruit being loaded on boats is packed 6x7x6 with only a small percent of 6x7 and 6x6 sizes. Growers feel that should cooler weather come soon the stock will size better. As a result of the high temperatures during the first week of December, however, the export movement for the first half of the month probably was considerably below earlier expectations. Should unfavorable temperatures persist much longer, it seems probable that the export movement to the United States for this season will fall below the estimate made on December 1 when exports were expected to exceed those of 1935-36 by 25 percent.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

British wool market continues firm

The upward movement of wool prices which became noticeable in early October has developed into an extraordinary rise, according to Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. At the wool sales which began in London on November 17 and closed on December 2, all prices opened well above the closing of the preceding series in September and during the course of the sales further advances were registered. These advances were supported by reports of keen competition and rising prices in Australia, South Africa, and South America. At the sales opening in Sydney on December 7, continued good competition developed, with continental countries as the chief buyers. There was good support also from the United States, but British buyers restricted their activities. Prices were somewhat easier than at the opening of the preceding series, but remained relatively high. British spinners have sold their production so far ahead that they must advance quotations for yarns in line with the movement in wool and tops. There is evidence that most of the wool bought on Yorkshire account has been for covering contracts in tops, leaving little for stock, while buyers for other countries have been purchasing freely. The reluctance of Japan to purchase Australian wool is offset by that country's unusual interest in South African and New Zealand wool.

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EUROPEAN PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN DARK TOBACCO

Tobacco consumption in Europe is increasing, but the trend to shift from dark to lighter types continues, especially in the northern countries, according to a report from P. G. Minneman, Assistant Agricultural Attache, London. Not only are the proportions of dark tobacco in the mixtures being reduced, but, of even greater importance, is the declining consumption of products in which United States dark tobacco is primarily used.

The consumption of snuff and chewing tobacco has declined in all countries except Germany, Norway, and Finland. In Germany, a recent increase is reported in the consumption of both chewing tobacco and snuff; and in Norway and Finland, two countries with a relatively small total consumption, the use of snuff has increased. There is no material change in the consumption of smoking mixtures as a whole, the decline in some countries having been offset by the increase in others. The most important increases in the consumption of smoking tobacco are in the Netherlands, Poland, and Germany. The consumption of cigarettes appears to have increased in all countries except France, Austria, and Switzerland.

The position of the United Kingdom as a market for United States dark tobacco is much less important than as a market for bright flue-cured leaf. The principal source of dark tobacco imported into the United Kingdom is Nyasaland, which supplies about 10,000,000 pounds, or nearly twice as much as the United States. The 1935-36 crop in Nyasaland is estimated to be approximately equal to that of last year, when about 12,400,000 pounds were harvested. India is the second most important supplier of dark tobacco to the United Kingdom, and the United States third. Stocks of Nyasaland fire-cured tobacco in the United Kingdom on October 1 were about as large as those of a year earlier.

Outstanding among adverse factors in the export situation of United States dark tobacco during the coming year will be the position of Germany, Spain, and Italy. Under present German monetary restrictions, imports of United States tobacco into Germany, our third best European importer, are expected to be greatly reduced. Spain, possibly our sixth best European customer, is at least temporarily off the market, and it is impossible to foresee how soon and to what extent it will again be in a position to import United States tobacco. Spain formerly imported from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of tobacco, of which United States Western dark leaf made up from 30 to 50 percent. Italy, at one time the principal buyer of United States dark tobacco, has now, because of nationalistic policies and increased domestic production, become almost independent of leaf tobacco imports.

Another important factor in the present European tobacco trade is the increasing extent to which tobacco has become a medium of barter with the Balkans and other southern European countries. Tobacco purchases are held, in such cases, as inducements to sell manufactured equipment of all kinds, or to liquidate frozen credit. In most instances, the tobacco

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN DARK TOBACCO, CONT'D

involved in barter agreements is of the oriental and semioriental types not directly in competition with United States types. Because of the larger quantities of leaf imported under barter agreements, however, the importing countries, particularly monopoly countries, are inclined to substitute the oriental or semioriental types for tobacco from other countries.

The domestic production of tobacco in Europe during 1936 is materially larger than during recent years. Production has increased in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Poland, and with the exception of Hungary in all of the Danube Basin countries producing oriental and semioriental tobacco. No information is yet available regarding the size of the current crops in France or Spain.

The Western fire-cured tobacco outlook is generally less favorable than a year ago for the following reasons: Spain and Germany, the second and third most important importers, appear to be off the market; consumption of products in which Western fire-cured is used continues to decrease; and production from Kentucky seeds is increasing in some European countries, notably Italy and Poland. The most favorable factors are increased imports anticipated from the French trade agreement and increased consumption of smoking mixtures in some countries. Although little information is available regarding stocks, as a whole they are not considered excessive.

For Virginia fire-cured tobacco, the situation is somewhat more favorable than for the Western type, since the consumption has not recently declined to the same extent and the loss of the market in Spain does not affect this type. Germany, however, has heretofore been an important importer.

UNITED STATES: Exports of fire-cured tobacco by principal European countries, January-October, 1935 and 1936

Country of destination	January to October					
	1935			1936		
	Western fire-cured	Virginia fire-cured	Total	Western fire-cured	Virginia fire-cured	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
France	17,523,685	39,710	17,563,395	18,846,509	20,041	18,866,550
Germany	5,798,187	946,991	6,745,178	1,727,276	1,121,659	2,848,935
Spain	4,012,631	- - -	4,012,631	6,354,470	- - -	6,354,470
Belgium	3,361,121	510,105	3,871,226	3,869,504	414,382	4,283,886
United Kingdom	3,298,224	1,432,630	4,730,854	2,643,124	1,145,273	3,788,397
Netherlands	2,177,624	417,717	2,595,341	1,935,925	288,509	2,224,434
Norway	303,299	1,448,477	1,751,776	387,131	1,617,198	2,004,329
Sweden	823,995	21,147	845,142	1,666,246	821,459	2,487,699
Switzerland	800,965	92,741	893,706	1,194,300	125,234	1,319,534
Other countries	3,723,501	1,417,770	5,141,271	1,248,488	467,369	1,715,857
Total Europe	41,823,232	6,327,288	48,150,520	41,454,151	6,444,975	47,899,126
Total all countries	44,755,979	7,575,295	52,331,274	44,810,750	8,068,433	52,879,183

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON

During the first 3 months of the present cotton season, August-October, the volume of cotton entering the channels of foreign trade from the four most important cotton-exporting countries--the United States, British India, Egypt, and Brazil--approximated 2,700,000 bales. This was a gain over the 2 preceding years but was under exports in 1933 and also less than the average for August-October 1923-1932. Exports from Egypt fell off and exports from British India were only moderately larger, but the United States recorded a gain when compared with 1934 and 1935. Brazil is supplying a larger share of world exports, increasing from an average of 13,000 bales in August-October of 1923-1932 to approximately 300,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1936.

The United States, with exports of 1,689,000 bales, showed a gain over the corresponding 3 months of 1934 and 1935, but this was considerably less than the 1923-1932 average. Japan took 459,000 bales, a marked gain over the preceding year and also over the 1923-1932 average, but much under the exports for the August-October period of 1934.

Exports to France amounted to 304,000 bales, or nearly double the amount purchased in the August-October period of last season. Germany is reported as purchasing more cotton than in 1935, but it must be kept in mind that much of this cotton is ultimately destined for other central European countries. Exports to the United Kingdom dropped below the preceding year's level. Canada took 65,000 bales, a peak figure for the August-October period.

British India exported 378,000 bales during August-October of 1936. This was a gain over the corresponding periods of 1934 and 1935 but a little under the 10-year average. Japan is taking a larger share of the Indian fiber, exports to Japan so far this season amounting to 218,000 bales, or 58 percent of the total. This compares with 50 percent last season, 48 percent in 1934, and an average of 43 percent during August-October 1923-1932. The United Kingdom also has increased takings of Indian cotton when compared with the 10-year average, although they were less than the purchases last season. Exports to China show a sharp and almost continuous decline, and sales to Germany also are much under the earlier post-war years.

Egypt's exports of cotton in August-October of 1936 amounted to 337,000 bales. This was a marked decline in comparison with the August-October exports of 1935 and a little under those of 1934 but a gain over the 1923-1932 average. More than one-third went to the United Kingdom with France, Japan, and Germany as the next best customers.

Exports of cotton from Brazil during August and September of 1936 reached the record figure of 220,000 bales, more than double the volume exported in the corresponding months of 1935. Exports to Japan, which stood at less than 1,000 bales in August-September 1935, had risen to 63,000 bales in 1936. During the past 3 years, both Germany and the United Kingdom have taken a much larger volume of Brazilian cotton than during August and September of the 10-year period, 1923-1932.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, CONT'D

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August-October, average 1923-1932, annual 1934-1936 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-October							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923-1932	1934	1935	1936	Average 1923-1932	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exports from the United States to								
Germany	616	149	186	210	27	11	12	12
United Kingdom	460	170	395	359	20	12	26	21
France	276	131	160	304	12	9	11	18
Italy	179	112	110	77	8	8	7	5
Spain	90	75	55	b/	4	5	4	c/
Belgium	51	21	41	47	2	2	3	3
Netherlands ...	38	19	17	21	2	1	1	1
U.S.S.R. (Russia) d/ .	60	0	0	b/	3	0	0	c/
Sweden	18	24	18	28	1	2	1	2
Portugal	12	9	18	12	1	1	1	1
Poland & Danzig	6	54	67	56	c/	4	4	3
Other Europe ..	17	28	25	32	1	2	2	2
Total Europe	1,823	792	1,092	1,146	81	57	72	68
Canada	42	49	45	65	2	4	3	4
Japan	309	516	364	459	14	37	24	27
China	68	33	10	3	3	2	1	c/
British India .	6	b/	1	3	c/	c/	c/	c/
Other countries	3	6	8	13	c/	c/	c/	1
Total	2,251	1,396	1,520	1,689	100	100	100	100
British India to								
Japan	170	176	179	218	43	48	50	58
Italy	51	57	26	32	13	15	7	8
China	39	12	6	6	10	3	2	2
Germany	35	17	27	18	9	5	8	5
Belgium	33	19	21	24	8	5	6	6
United Kingdom	24	32	45	38	6	9	13	10
France	21	19	12	15	5	5	3	4
Spain	10	14	9	b/	2	4	3	--
Netherlands ...	5	6	4	e/1	1	2	1	--
Other countries	7	17	26	26	3	4	7	7
Total	395	369	355	378	100	100	100	100

Continued -

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, CONT'D

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August-October, average 1923-32, annual 1934-1936 cont'd

Destination of exports from principal exporting	August-October							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923-	1934	1935	1936	Average 1923-	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exports from Egypt to								
United Kingdom	113	96	131	123	40	27	31	36
France......	39	41	40	36	14	11	10	11
United States	25	12	9	8	9	3	2	3
Germany.....	21	20	43	31	7	6	10	9
Italy.......	19	31	47	16	7	9	11	5
U.S.S.R. (Russia)..	f/16	g/	g/	g/	6	--	--	--
Switzerland	13	15	13	13	5	4	3	4
Japan.......	11	58	26	33	4	16	6	10
Spain.......	9	18	25	0	3	5	6	0
Czechoslovakia	7	14	19	15	2	4	5	4
British India	2	16	17	12	1	5	4	4
Poland & Danzig	2	10	8	8	1	3	2	3
Other countries	6	27	41	42	1	7	10	11
Total.....	283	358	419	337	100	100	100	100
	August-September							
Brazil to								
Germany.....		9	73	66		7	69	30
Japan.......		b/	1	63		c/	1	29
United Kingdom		81	17	61		65	16	28
Netherlands		4	4	8		3	4	4
Italy.......		6	1	6		5	1	3
France......		11	5	5		9	5	2
Portugal....		3	1	4		3	1	2
Poland......		0	b/	3		0	c/	1
Belgium-Luxem.		9	3	2		7	3	1
Other countries		2	1	2		1	0	0
Total.....	13	125	106	220	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net, except the United States which are in bales of 500 pounds gross.

b/ Less than 500 bales.

c/ Less than .5 percent.

d/ Beginning January 1, 1935, includes Russia in Asia.

e/ August only.

f/ 9-year average, 1923-1931.

g/ If any, included in "Other countries."

ARGENTINA: Acreage sown, acreage harvested, and production of specified crops, 1930-31 to 1936-37

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Acreage sown:					
1930-31	21,283	1,322	1,422	3,937	7,511
1931-32	17,295	1,378	1,439	3,470	8,640
1932-33	19,790	1,623	1,554	3,652	7,401
1933-34	19,662	1,768	1,783	3,566	6,853
1934-35	18,812	2,134	2,014	3,529	8,102
1935-36	14,208	1,749	1,940	2,953	6,573
1936-37	17,500	2,204	1,925	3,158	7,435
Acreage harvested:					
1930-31	19,527	500	794	2,243	6,749
1931-32	16,028	960	1,011	2,041	8,263
1932-33	17,792	1,187	1,283	2,208	6,394
1933-34	18,042	718	1,379	1,651	4,877
1934-35	17,154	1,324	1,677	2,200	7,104
1935-36	11,913	583	1,287	1,386	5,169
1936-37	15,728	988	1,409	2,039	6,536
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Production:					
1930-31	232,285	4,129	14,000	60,983	78,342
1931-32	219,696	9,744	19,771	72,890	89,067
1932-33	240,889	12,598	32,150	69,583	62,006
1933-34	286,120	7,249	33,739	57,388	62,595
1934-35	240,669	15,787	40,693	66,827	79,720
1935-36	141,021	5,000	21,127	35,825	56,099
1936-37	249,855	8,858	31,232	56,493	70,862

Compiled from official sources.

SCOTLAND: Production of specified crops, 1930 - 1936

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930	2,128	4,433	45,290	32,107
1931	1,792	3,453	43,540	26,133
1932	2,240	3,080	52,220	42,635
1933	3,472	2,660	48,580	40,208
1934	4,144	4,200	45,150	38,267
1935	4,443	3,548	47,670	33,077
1936	3,547	2,420	44,940	36,960

Compiled from official sources.

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